

THE CAMPAIGN.

1 EAST DAY TO ENROL.

Those whose names do not appear on the Federal rolls must lodge applications for enrolment before 6 o'clock this evening in order to become a voter on the occasion of the referendum on April 16.

Prints of the principal (1909) and supplemental (1910) rolls and map for each Commonwealth subdivision may be inspected at the post-offices with the sub-divisions.

Forms of electoral claim (printed on cards and enclosed in a partly addressed envelope) may be obtained from post-offices, and may be transmitted through the post free of charge.

The postal address of the electoral rolls and the names of the electorates are available at any post-office within the subdivision.

Persons qualified for Commonwealth electors who are not enrolled on the State electoral rolls should satisfy themselves that they are also enrolled on the Commonwealth rolls for the subdivision in which they live.

UNIFICATION.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S AIM.

MR WADE AT ROCKDALE.

ENORMOUS AND SWEEPING CHANGES.

Another interesting contribution to the discussion of the referendum proposals was made by Mr. Wade at Rockdale on Monday night in the town hall. The Mayor (Alderman) presided.

Mr. Wade, who met with most enthusiasm the reception he was given, spoke at length with reference to the referendum, and when he was asked as a member of the committee of the Commonwealth what he thought of the proposed changes, he said: "The men who would be wiped out of existence, while State industrial organisations, including the Trades and Labor Councils, would be given the power and the right to determine the wages of the workers who would be most cruelly deceived, victims would be the wage-earners themselves. The Commonwealth Government, in its desire to give the workers a better life, has objects aimed at, to secure what was known as the 'new protection'."

The following symposium to what is intended may assist the voters to a true understanding of the proposed changes.

1. Section 51, subsection 1, provides that the Federal Parliament shall have power to make laws in regard to:

"Trade and commerce with other countries, and with the colonies."

The Federal Government's power to legislate extends the control by Parliament

over corporations and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth.

The labourers propose to rescind this section of the Constitution and to substitute

"Trade and commerce with the colonies, and with the colonies."

Under these proposals the authority of the State boards and industrial organisations would be wiped out of existence, while State industrial organisations, including the Trades and Labor Councils, would be given the power and the right to determine the wages of the workers who would be employed in protected industries. The men who had so much to do with the State had now to confer with the men and increase the means of living to the wage-earners instead. There was nothing that could be done to improve the position of the wage-earners under Federal control of industry, and it could not effectively end under the State wages boards system.

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2. Section 51, subsection 1, provides that the Federal Parliament shall have power to make laws in regard to:

"Trade and commerce with the colonies, and with the colonies."

3. At present section 51, subsection 23, gives power to Parliament to legislate—

"For the prevention and settlement of disputes between the Commonwealth and a State, or between the Commonwealth and a State and another State."

4. It is proposed to rescind this provision and to substitute

"For the prevention and settlement of disputes between the Commonwealth and a State, or between the Commonwealth and a State and another State."

5. By another proposed alteration section 51, subsection 23, will be added, and reads as follows:

"The wages and conditions of labour and employment in any trade, industry, and commerce with the colonies, and with the colonies."

6. The prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, including disputes in relation to employment on or about rail roads, is the right of the Commonwealth.

7. Section 51, subsection 23, will be added, which will extend the power of control to:

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THE BRITISH NAVY.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

"LITTLE NAVYITES" RESTLESS.

GOVERNMENT DEFENDS INCREASES.

AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING ALLIANCE.

LONDON, March 14. A debate was initiated by the "Little Navyites" in the House of Commons last night on a motion by Mr. J. A. M. McDonald (Liberal), and an amendment by Mr. King (Liberal).

Mr. McDonald's motion urged that the expenditure on the Army and Navy should be diminished. The amendment advocated simultaneous international restriction of warlike preparations.

Mr. A. Peasey (Liberal) deprecated comparisons with Germany, and urged the abandonment of the policy followed on the "mischievous score" of 1900.

Lord Charles Beresford (Unionist) suggested that the first draft margin was too small, and suggested, amid cheers, the possibility of inducing the great English-speaking nations to live for peace. If that were possible, he said, we could reduce our armaments; but in the meantime the expenditure must continue. He argued that the present estimates were inadequate to secure our unassailable position at sea.

MINISTERIAL REPLY.

"OUR ANSWER TO GERMANY."

Mr. R. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, assured the supporters of the motion that the sole object of building huge and costly ships was to ensure that in all contingencies we should have the freedom of the highways of the ocean. This freedom was impossible unless the British navy was supreme as against any foreign navy or any reasonably probable combination we might have to meet single-handed.

He contended that it was impossible to avoid reference to the growth of the German navy, and he emphasised the drastic amendments to the German Fleet Law in 1900 and 1908, which provided for much larger ships and diminished Germany's naval estimates for the ensuing years.

After justifying his inference in 1900, which led to the building of four contingent British ships, Mr. McKenna remarked that although his inference regarding date was wrong, that concerning the size and cost of the German ships was right.

"I was unwilling in 1900," he said, "when finally aware that Germany, though not accelerating her construction, was building greater and stronger ships, to say anything calculated to cause alarm. The situation, however, has now changed. The German ships are there—much larger ships have been built. But we have given our answer to them; consequently the time for alarm has gone."

Our answer, he continued, took the form of improved dreadnaughts, including the Orion and the Lion. We were now afforded a reasonable margin of safety, inasmuch as in the spring of 1914 Britain would have 30 dreadnaughts to Germany's 25. It had not even occurred to him, and, believe me, the German Fleet Law would not be further amended, our estimates for 1913-14 would show a reduction. "But," he added, "old Opposition others, 'we cannot pledge ourselves to any reduction until we know what developments are to take place in regard to foreign navies.'

THE TWO-KEELS-TO-ONE POLICY.

MR. BALFOUR'S INQUIRY.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, said that he did not think that the Government had overestimated the possible dangers of the situation. He feared that the estimates erred in the direction of proposing too few battleships and cruisers. After characterising as "dangerous" the publication of the views of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson (First Sea Lord of the Admiralty), and of General Sir Ian Hamilton, which were embodied in the latter's book on "Counsel Service," Mr. Balfour inquired whether the Government adhered to the policy of "two keels to one."

NOT ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

NOTABLE SPEECH BY SIR E. GREY.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in replying to Mr. Balfour's question, reiterated Mr. Asquith's declaration that the policy of the Government was to maintain, in regard to European Powers, a two-Power standard. The United States, he said, must not be taken into account in the same way as European nations.

He opposed the motion because it ignored the expenditure of the other Powers. He went on to say that our foreign relations were at present unsatisfactory. Referring to the friendly expressions of the German Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag recently, he said that Britain desired cordial relations with Germany, subject to the stipulation that when we made new friendships we carried with us our existing ones.

Some thought that the growth of armaments would lead to war; but he declared that it was more likely to end by the revolt of the masses against the taxation it involved.

Regarding the suggested agreement with Germany in reference to armaments, he averred that it required the most careful handling, inasmuch as the German Fleet Law had to be carried out. A better plan would be the frank exchange of information in order to prevent surprises.

Sir Edward Grey concluded: "I tremendous cheerings."

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, March 13.

The Dublin Unionist Association has directed the attention of the Public Corporation to the public utterances of Major A. McIre.

Major McIre is reported to have made use of the following words: "I would like to hear the crack of the rifle, and the rattle of the machine gun directed against the power of England. When the King comes to Ireland we must convince him that we will not accept any ruler except one of our own choosing."

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

SATISFACTORY STATISTICS.

OTTAWA, March 14.

The immigration into Canada during the nine months of the current fiscal year totalled 253,000 souls, compared with 260,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Of the immigrants entering Canada this year 98,000 were British, 57,000 were from the United States, and the remainder were Europeans other than British.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, March 13.

The High Commissioner for Australia, Sir George Reid, will hold a reception for Australian visitors at the Imperial Institute on June 8.

Playing association football England defeated Wales by 3 points to nil.

Captain T. M. S. (Unionist) M.P. for Bootle has resigned his seat in the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Andrew Bowen Law, who was recently defeated for North-West Manchester by Sir G. Keen (Liberal).

The Marquis of Lathom is to be married to Miss Doreen Milner on April 10. Lord and Lady Lathom will visit Australia, arriving about the middle of June.

DENVER, March 13.

Four persons were killed by a snowslide at the Gold King mine.

REGINA (SASKATCHEWAN), Mar. 13.

The deadlock in the Saskatchewan Legislature continues.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.

The Immigration Restriction Bill was read a second time in the House of Assembly last night.

GENERAL SERVICE FOR SACRILEGE.

LONDON, March 13.

At the Staffordshire Assizes, Marlow, a workman was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for sacrilege at a Roman Catholic Church.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

PANIC AND LAWLESSNESS.

THE TROUBLE SPREADING.

RIOTS IN GALVESTON.

MEXICO, March 13.

panic conditions prevail in Northern Mexico.

The insurrection is spreading, and several towns are besieged.

A condition of lawlessness prevails in Lower California.

The extermination policy of President Diaz has resulted in formidable risings in Muelos and Coahuila.

GALVESTON (U.S.A.), March 13.

Martial law has been proclaimed here, owing to riots between the Mexican and negro sections of the community.

Developments are expected showing the Japanese factor in the situation.

PROTESTATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP.

NO UNITED STATES INTERVENTION.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The Mexican Minister for Finance, who is at present in New York and also the Mexican Ambassador, announce the reception of assurances from Washington of the sincere co-operation of the United States and Mexican Administrations.

DAMAGING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN COURT.

LONDON, March 13.

The trial was continued to-day of Stirling Morrison, who is charged with having murdered an old man named Leon Boron, in Clapham Common, on New Year's Day. Morrison's cross-examination lasted the whole day, and was damaging.

He admitted that he used the name of Alexander Petropoulos, in a petition to the Home Secretary, praying for repatriation to Russia. Nevertheless, he said that his real name was Morrison, and that he was born in Sydney, in 1882. He admitted a number of convictions since 1888 for theft and burglary.

At this stage of the cross-examination there was a dramatic outburst on the part of the accused, who shouted: "This is the reason the police are down on me."

The defence was closed.

Morrison's defence suggests that the murder was committed by nihilists from motives of revenge.

AMERICANS JOIN INSURGENTS.

EL PASO, March 14.

Scores of Americans are joining the revolutionaries.

Captain Croington, an American, with a band of insurrectionists, wrecked bridges on the National Railroad for a distance of 300 miles.

The Federal forces are at present inactive in the district.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

MEXICO CITY, March 14.

At Vera Cruz 40 prisoners killed their guards and escaped from gaol. They were pursued by police, and a running fight took place in the streets.

Several were killed, but the majority of the convicts escaped into the woods.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

GERMANY'S ENORMOUS INCREASE.

BRITAIN'S OUTLAY COMPARED.

LONDON, March 13.

Mr. McKenna (First Lord of the Admiralty) replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, said that the aggregate expenditure in new naval construction by the United Kingdom during the last three years was £24,531,000, as against an expenditure by Germany of £22,365,000.

These figures, Mr. McKenna added, showed an increase in Great Britain's expenditure of 10 per cent., compared with Germany's 16 per cent., since 1904.

Mr. McKenna, in reply to a further question, stated that since 1904 Germany had added 192,000 to the personnel of her navy, and Britain had added only 510.

A NEW BRITISH GUN.

LONDON, March 13.

It is reported that the Admiralty is experimenting with a 16-inch gun.

DISLOYAL IRISH OFFICIAL.

A CHILDISH DECLARATION.

LONDON, March 13.

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Major McIre is reported to have made use of the following words: "I would like to hear the crack of the rifle, and the rattle of the machine gun directed against the power of England. When the King comes to Ireland we must convince him that we will not accept any ruler except one of our own choosing."

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IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

SIR JOSEPH WARD'S SCHEME.

NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS SITUATION.

LONDON, March 13.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" in commenting on Sir Joseph Ward's speech in Sydney on Saturday last, says: "Sir Joseph Ward gives a ringing voice to the perception which has lately seized Britons overseas; that the Empire's defence is a burden which Britain is no longer able to carry alone. Sir Joseph Ward is the first official announcement that the Dominions are ready to fully discharge their mutual obligations. His claim is that the enemy would continue to capture food stuffs and not care a jot at us to the up-
to-date.

Lord Salisbury (Conservative) complained of the provision for the postponement of redress for seizures until the termination of a war. He declared that the Dominions should participate in the control of defence matters must be accepted.

The "Globe" recalls the fact Sir James Reavie Edwards' scheme and that proposed by Sir Joseph Ward, is the possibility of any new Imperial Parliament superseding the existing Parliaments.

The Journal expresses the opinion that the main difficulty, both in respect of the late Sir James Edwards' scheme and that proposed by Sir Joseph Ward, is the possibility of any new Imperial Parliament superseding the existing Parliaments.

The "Daily Mail" and "Daily Mirror" are of the opinion that the scheme of Sir Joseph Ward is the best.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A very fair volume of business was carried through, chiefly at late rates. Howard Smith rose 1/-, and then a further 1/2. Sydney Ferrier, new, 24/-; Queensland Insurance rose 2/3; United Insurance, raised 4/-, and Goldsbrough, Mort, rose 4/-, other sales being at late rates.

Closing quotations were:-

Company.	Preliminary.		Final.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Africa	420,000	420,000	414,197	414,197
United States	19,511,040	19,524,691	19,524,691	19,524,691
Australia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	6,600,000	6,675,000	6,675,000	6,675,000
Mexico	4,611,029	4,760,000	4,760,000	4,760,000
South Africa	2,890,250	2,846,740	2,846,740	2,846,740
China	2,000,000	1,980,000	1,980,000	1,980,000
Japan	869,640	1,075,040	1,075,040	1,075,040
India	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
East Indies	442,200	489,200	489,200	489,200
Korea	388,720	388,720	388,720	388,720
British East Indies	366,740	387,380	387,380	387,380
France	222,040	222,040	222,040	222,040
South Africa	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Germany	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Spain	3,710	3,220	3,220	3,220
Turkey	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	4,607,040	4,606,640	4,606,640	4,606,640

The estimated production of gold during last year by every country where the metal is found, and comparisons being made with the actual figures for 1910.

Country. Preliminary. Final.

Africa 420,000 420,000

United States 19,511,040 19,524,691

Australia 1,000 1,000

Canada 6,600,000 6,675,000

Mexico 4,611,029 4,760,000

South Africa 2,890,250 2,846,740

China 2,000,000 1,980,000

Japan 869,640 1,075,040

India 420,000 420,000

East Indies 442,200 489,200

Korea 388,720 388,720

British East Indies 366,740 387,380

France 222,040 222,040

South Africa 20,000 20,000

Germany 14,000 14,000

Spain 3,710 3,220

Turkey 1,000 1,000

Total 4,607,040 4,606,640

The feature of the above figures is the further falling off shown in the amount of gold produced in Australia, where a slight increase was noticed for every year. The decrease was very small, and the Transvaal output for the year was disappointingly small, while the United States showed a reduction of about 10 per cent. The output of the United States was rather larger, and Indian production increased by about 12 million dollars.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The report of the above society for the six months ended January 31 states that the cash receipts totalled £139,789, an increase of £1,000 over the corresponding period in 1910. The usual distributions were made, as the following comparison will show:-

Year ended Jan. 31, 1910. 1911.

Gross profit 10,000 10,000

Working expenses 10,000 10,000

Written off furniture, etc. 391 391

Interest on debentures 300 300

Discount to shareholders 1,000 1,000

To cover rent 1,000 1,000

Dividend per cent. 100 100

Bonus to shareholders on purchases 9,031 10,042

Forwards 874 1,000

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AUCTION SALES.

ORDER OF SALE
CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT 10.30 A.M., 12.30 P.M.,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1911,
AT 11.30 o'clock.

476 SHARPS, TOOTH AND CO., LTD. In lot to suit
buyers.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO—BUILDING SITE, 170 feet front-
age to Bourke-street.

NEWTOWN—COTTAGE, No. 102 Camden street.

NORTH SYDNEY, THREE COTTAGES, Killara, Wen-
doune and Burwood, Nos. 72, 73, 83.

FYMBLE—LAND, 21 acres, Stony Creek-road, with
Banksia Grove.

ENFIELD-STRATFIELD—LAND, 30 feet to High-
street (Livermore-street).

HURSTVILLE—LAND, 25 feet to West-street.

CARLTON—LAND, 45 feet 11 inches to Railway-parade

CARRAMATA-CARLEY VALE—LAND, 88 feet to Hart-
on-street.

CAMPBELLTON, ST. JAMES, Appin, 200
ACRES GRAZING LAND, and HOMESTEAD

HARDIE AND GORMAN.

BY ORDER OF THE PRINCIPAL TRUSTEE CO.,
LIMITED.

EXECUTORS OF THE WILL OF

THE LATE E. M. FITZGERALD, ESQRE.

L'AVENUE, ONE KING-STREET,
NEWCASTLE.

LOT 1—8 BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 1 to 8, built of brick
in gables, with slate and iron roofs. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
and 5 are 3 stories, and Nos. 2, 3 to 6 two stories.
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34,
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1125, 1126,

AUCTION SALES.

SUBDIVISION OF ST. CLAIR,
A FAMOUS PATTENING PROPERTY,
NEAR
SINGLETON, HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.
50,000 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED INTO GRAZING AND DAIRYING FARMS OF 500 TO 1000 ACRES.
THE HIGHLY-IMPROVED HOMESTEAD BLOCK WILL BE OFFERED WITH 170 ACRES.
TWO FARMS HAVE COTTAGES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

AUCTION SALE AT PERCY HOTEL, SINGLETON,
SATURDAY, 25th MARCH, at 11 a.m.

EXCITING PURCHASERS SHOWN OVER THE ESTATE BY ARRANGEMENT.
ST. CLAIR IS NOTED FOR ITS PATTENING AND GREAT CARRYING CAPABILITIES.
UNUSUAL CLIMATE, RAINFALL 22 INCHES.
EXCEPTIONALLY WATERED by Glen's Creek, Creek Branch, Fall Brook, and numerous permanent minor creeks. RICH SOIL throughout - a Mangan, Brown Loam, with deep black Alluvial Layer, natural soil. The soil is well-drained, and the land is well-tilled.

During the 1908 DROUGHT ST. CLAIR REGULARLY FORWARDED ITS WEEKLY CONSIGNMENT OF FAT CATTLE TO THE SINGLETON MARKET.

Better Pastures at Singletown, with regular Cattle-feeding Wagons.

TORRENS TITLE. VERY EASY TO RMS. PLAN ON APPLICATION.

The above properties have been personally inspected by the Auctioneers, and are recommended to those desirous of obtaining high-grade dairy or fattening farms within reasonable distance of Newcastle and Sydney markets.

H. YORK AND SON, Singletown,
RAINE AND HORNE, 24 Pitt-street, Sydney, Auctioneers in conjunction.

LIDBURY'S ESTATE, ROOKWOOD.

FOURTY THREE ALLOTMENTS, each about 200 feet by 150 feet, fronting JAY-STREET, of JOSEPH STREET. Also, GLENROY, a substantial two-storey brick residence, containing 10 rooms and offices, on land 100 feet by 150 feet.

AUCTION SALE ON THE GROUND.
NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, AT 3 P.M.
TITLE WILL BE TORRENS.TERMS: 41 deposit, 41 per lot deposit, balance on the day of sale, interest 5 per cent.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.

• DOUBLE BAY.
BAYSWATER ESTATE.

JUST AT THE BAYSWATER POST-OFFICE, AND WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF THE CITY.

The Estate consists of an HOTEL, 100 ROOMS, 20 BATHS, 20 KITCHENS, 20 PANTRIES, 20 BEDROOMS, 20 BUILDING RITES, and BUILDING RITES, and has been subdivided into SEVEN HECTACRES.

NEW SOUTH HEAD-ROAD, GLENBROOK STREET, COOPER'S HOLLOW, STOLEN STREET, and HENRIETTA STREET.

1. At the corner of the NEW SOUTH HEAD-ROAD and OCEAN-STREET, opposite the Bayswater Post Office, and AT THE END OF THE STREET, THE ROYAL DOUBT HOTEL.

2. A portion of the HOTEL, consisting of hotel, conservatory, and pantries, on stone foundation, and containing 20 bedrooms, 20 dressing-rooms, 20 bathrooms, 20 pantries, 20 kitchens, and 20 larders.

3. DOUBLE BAY. A terrace of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, NEW SOUTH HEAD-ROAD, about 100 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

4. DOUBLE BAY. A terrace of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

5. A portion of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

6. A portion of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

7. A portion of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

8. A portion of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

9. A portion of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

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64. A portion of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

65. A portion of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

66. A portion of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

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83. A portion of three substantial houses, fronting 100 feet by 150 feet, OCEAN-STREET, about 200 feet from the Bayswater Post Office.

